A History of
THE MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Corporation was formed in 1914 to purchase five silver mines in the Cobalt camp in Northern Ontario at a cost of $1,328,000 and merge them into one operation.

In the first 9 months, commencing April, 1914 some 3.2 million ounces of silver were produced at a net profit of $750,000 with silver at 51¢ per ounce. While high grade Cobalt ore, apart from native silver, averaged over 2100 oz. per ton, the grade treated in the Corporation's 170 ton mill in 1914 averaged 25 oz. per ton. During its first 20 years, Mining Corp.'s sole revenue was silver at Cobalt and silver and cobalt from its mines in South Lorrain.

In its early prosperous years, the Corporation carried out world-wide exploration. When profits dwindled in the 1920s, this was curtailed, but it played a role in the important Flin Flon ore deposit in Manitoba, later developed by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Limited. In the late 1920s, it acquired the Base Metals Mining Corp. property at Field, B.C. and the Murray claim adjacent to Noranda's Horne Mine, which later became the Quemont Mining Corp. In the early 1930s, it acquired another Quebec property later to become the Normetal Mining Corp.

Commencing in 1935, the Corporation became active in Canadian exploration and brought the Normetal, Base Metals and Quemont mines into production. This program also located Ashley and Jerome mines in Ontario, the Laguna Gold Mines in Manitoba, and the Torbrit Silver Mine in B.C. The important interest in Geco Mines Limited was acquired through a financing participation with Noranda Mines Limited. All these mines operated under Mining Corp.'s management. In 1963, after almost 50 years' experience in the industry, Mining Corp. was completely taken over by Noranda, its controlling shareholder for many years.

The Corporation could boast of many outstanding mining men, apart from its ebullient founder, Sir Henry Pellatt. It would, however, be impossible to refer to all who made major contributions although wherever possible Officers and Directors and Managers of major projects have been included in this recital.

From an original investment of $1,911,000 in 1914, the Corporation paid dividends of $6,225,000 over the first 15 years. After additional capital of $175,000 in 1934 and $3,046,000 in 1946, it paid a further $25,096,000 in dividends from 1949 to 1963 when the assets were sold to Noranda Mines. The price was one-half share of Noranda ($36.50 per share) plus $1 cash per share of Mining Corp. or approximately $41,300,000. So, the total return on the $5,132,000 invested amounted to about $72.6 million.

Most of this historical data was compiled by D. A. Foster who was employed by Mining Corporation in 1928, before his 16th birthday, and retired as one of Noranda's Group Comptrollers after 50 years of continuous service.

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Sir Henry M. Pellatt (1859-1939)

COBALT

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway being built northward from North Bay reached mile 103 early in 1903. Workmen at this point noticed traces of cobalt bloom and other minerals. J. H. McKinley and Ernest Darragh as contractors for supplying railway ties sent out samples for testing and were told they had found silver. They staked the first claim on August 14, 1903.

The provincial Geologist Dr. W. G. Miller called the place Cobalt. That October a lumberjack with the J. R. Booth Lumber Co. found the first vein of the future Nipissing Mining Co. soon to be the largest mine in the area. It took a year before there was much public interest. This changed when slabs of native silver started arriving in Toronto in 1904 and the rush to stake claims was on. At the start, mining was simple. Overburden was removed, veins uncovered and trenched to recover native silver slabs and nuggets which were readily marketable without treatment. Wages for this work were $3 per nine hour day.

Sir Henry M. Pellatt, the Canadian financier and soldier, built the well-known "Casa Loma" in Toronto between 1911 and 1914. Knighted in 1904, he became connected with the Dominion Steel Co., Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. and Canada Steamships Co. In 1914, he arranged financing in London and through Sir A. C. F. Fitz-George, incorporated the Canadian Mining Corporation Limited (an English Company) which in turn incorporated The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited under a Dominion Charter. The latter acquired 5 mining properties: Cobalt Townsite Mine, The Cobalt Lake Mine, The City of Cobalt Mine, Townsite Extension Mine and Little Nipissing Mine, comprising a total of 183.5 acres in the centre of the Cobalt camp.

John and William Mitchell, who staked and developed the Augite mine, subsequently Aunor Gold Mines, which now is part of Pamour Porcupine Mines Ltd., arrived in Cobalt in 1906. They arranged financing in London for the original Townsite mine, took about 100 photos of the Cobalt camp and wrote notes to accompany the pictures. These are preserved in the Noranda Archives. The photo of the Cobalt Reduction Co. is from this series.

London knew about the fabulous silver deposits in Cobalt and investors there had participated in the successful financing of gold mines in South Africa. Possibly Pellatt thought he might emulate the success of Cecil Rhodes by merging these silver mines in Canada. By 1914 the Cobalt mines had yielded silver worth $115,000,000 at an average price of 55¢ U.S. per ounce. During the five war years (1914-1918) when miners were scarce, the camp produced 18,112,000 oz. of silver. Cobalt served as a gateway to Canada's Precambrian Shield and created men with funds and experience to prospect in all neighbouring areas such as Gowganda, South Lorrain, Elk Lake, Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake and the Porcupine.

The English company subscribed for 1,911,319 shares of The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited at $1 per share out of an issued capital of 2,075,000 shares. The remaining shares were exchanged for stock in some of the mining companies whose properties were acquired. The book value ascribed to these mining rights was $1,328,000.

All five mining properties commenced operations prior to 1908. Up to March 31, 1914, when sold to Mining Corp., they had produced almost 11 million ounces of silver. Management of the mines was consolidated under the Resident Engineer, C. E. Watson. M. F. Fairlie was the first Mill Superintendent of the Cobalt Reduction Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary formed to treat the ore from the five mines, as well as custom ore from other mines. Its capacity was 170 tons per day. Fairlie added a cyanide plant extension to treat the slime portion of the tailings, at a cost of $75,000. A major project was the $175,000 installation of equipment for pumping out Cobalt Lake.

Cobalt Reduction Company Mill — 1914

THE ORGANIZATION

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Corp. Ltd. held in Salisbury House, London Wall, in June 1915 elected the following Directors:

Colonel Sir A. C. F. Fitz-George — Chairman
P. N. Furber — Vice Chairman
R. F. Eden
Thomas Plunkett
T. W. Inwood
R. E. G. Van Cutsem.

The issued capital of the English company was 1,660,050 shares at £1 each. Its main asset was the 1,911,319 shares of The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited with a book value of £ 1,530,000.

The first annual report of The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited listed the Officers and Directors as follows:

Sir Henry M. Pellatt — President
J. P. Watson — First Vice President
W. R. P. Parker — Second Vice President
G. M. Clark — Solicitor
J. Graeme Watson
D'Arcy Weatherbe — Consulting Engineer
R. E. G. Van Cutsem
W. W. Perry — Secretary.

In 1916, The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited was reorganized and 1,660,050 shares of the new company were exchanged for shares of the 1914 company. These shares were issued at either five dollars Canadian or one pound sterling and were interchangeable in London and Toronto.

The reorganized company re-elected the same Officers and Directors, with C. E. Watson as Manager. The mining rights were revalued at $7,553,000.

The English parent company ceased to exist, but a London Advisory Committee was formed to represent the English shareholders, consisting of: Colonel Sir A. C. F. Fitz-George — Chairman, T. W. Inwood and R. F. Eden.

FOREIGN EXPLORATION

In 1916, some 65 mining properties were investigated in Canada and the United States. A number of properties were examined in Russia and a concession in Northwestern Persia, or Iran, then controlled by Russia. An interesting report in connection with the latter, by W. R. P. Parker, is in the Archives of Noranda Mines.

A gold property in the Yenesei district of Russia was diamond drilled and option payments made. In 1917, the final payment was made on this gold property and due to a favourable turn in Russian exchange, the amount was much less than anticipated. Labour conditions in the district, due to the war and the Russian revolution, made exploration difficult but the 18'' vein showed one ounce of gold per ton over a length of 600 feet. An option on an adjoining property showed greater width but, on account of the chaotic political condition in the country, work had to be suspended. Other properties in Siberia warranted further exploration, but had to be abandoned. The gold prospect was carried on the books at $240,000 and a bank account kept in Petrograd. When Siberia was delivered from the Bolsheviks and order restored under the Omsk Government, the Yenesei gold mine was found to be undamaged and property taxes were paid through the bank at Tomsk.

A coking coal property in Primorsk Province was then examined and application for a concession made to the Kerensky Government before it fell. Some 500 million tons of marketable coal were reported above a depth of 700 feet. Its position at tidewater and the availability of Chinese labour made it look viable, though it would have required considerable capital.

Not far from the coal field, a lead-zinc-silver mine, formerly under German control, had been working with minimum equipment for over 10 years at an annual rate of 60,000 tons. This was also under negotiation by Mining Corp. although the nearest smelter was in Japan. Mining Corp. also took a 45% interest in British American Mining Co. which was investigating coal fields and nearby iron mines in China.

James Perry Watson (1862-1940)

In 1918, an option was made on a large alluvial gold property in Northern Manchuria, but the gold values were considered too low to justify an operation in that area. The Russian situation, of course, reversed and the Yenesei gold mine was in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

The Company participated in the Coastal Syndicate which was examining properties in Peru, Chile and

Bolivia. All these exploration activities were reported by Scott Turner, Mining Corp.'s Consulting Engineer.

The Directors decided that instead of continuing such a wide search for new mines, only the best prospects should be retained for thorough examination.

NEW OFFICERS

Matt Fairlie, Mill Superintendent at Cobalt, was appointed Resident Manager in 1918, replacing C. E. Watson who lost his life in the sinking of the steamer "Princess Sophia" on a visit to examine a gold mine in Alaska. Fairlie's yarn about the Engineer Mine in British Columbia and Mining Corp.'s involvement in it, is in Noranda's Archives.

Pellatt resigned from the Board in 1920 and J. P. Watson succeeded him as President. He was from Fergus, Ontario and President of one of Toronto's largest haberdashery manufacturing companies.

The Directors and Officers were:

J. P. Watson	— President
W. R. P. Parker	— First Vice President
G. M. Clark	— Second Vice President
Thomas Plunkett (replaced by A. B. Stodart in 1923)	
E. H. Rose	
C. E. Trafford	
J. Graeme Watson	
Wilfred Perry, Q.C.	— Secretary
Scott Turner	— Consulting Engineer.

M. F. Fairlie (1880-1944)

Secretary Perry, was replaced by G. C. Ames in 1921. Even in these early years special efforts were made in regard to mine safety which later led to the formation of provincial mine accident prevention associations.

HUDSON BAY MINING AND SMELTING CO.

In 1920 Scott Turner, the Corporation's Consulting Engineer, examined the results of some 7500 ft. of drilling at the Flin Flon property in Manitoba. This had been done by Hayden, Stone & Co. of New York at a cost of some $50,000 under the promotion of Jack Hammell. In spite of the fact that the drill cores of copper, zinc, gold and silver ore had been tested by metallurgists and judged to be very refractory, Turner urged Hammell to try to interest William Boyce Thompson of New York, the founder of Newmont Mining Co., in the prospect. Thompson agreed to take a three-quarter interest in the examination of the property. Turner worked with Hammell who bought a mine plant at a nearby abandoned mine and set it up at Flin Flon. Turner then sank two shafts to a depth of 300 ft. and joined them at the bottom. The work revealed some 15.9 million tons averaging 1.8% copper, 3.8% zinc, 1.2 oz. silver and 0.08 oz. gold per ton. They spent $400,000, but the metallurgy remained unsolved and Thompson gave up his option. Turner persuaded Mining Corp. to buy out Hammell and the prospectors for $600,000, but an 18% interest remained in the hands of the $50,000 Flin Flon syndicate that had done the original drilling.

By 1925, there had been some new developments in the treatment of base metal ores and the Harry Payne Whitney group in New York took a two year option on Mining Corp.'s interest. They set up a 25 ton test flotation mill and cyanide plant at the mine and believed that the metallurgy could be solved. They incorporated the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. in 1928 with an authorized capital of 2,500,000 shares of no par value for overall control.

The new company raised $17.5 million by the sale of shares and $5 million through a bond issue. The Mining Corp. turned over 53% of its interest for some $750,000 cash and took the balance in 150,000 shares of HBM&S, one member on the HBM&S Board of Directors, and the right to subscribe for additional shares, some of which were distributed to its shareholders on the basis of one share at $15 for each 10 shares of Mining Corp. held. After this transaction, the Corporation held 185,499 shares of HBM&S, also net liquid assets of $1,810,000.

In 1928, a $3.5 million rail line was built from The Pas to Flin Flon and a subsidiary company formed to develop and transmit power from the Churchill River. At the end of 1955, ore reserves at Flin Flon stood at 16.5 million tons averaging 3.15% copper, 3.6% zinc, 0.068 oz. gold and 0.97 oz. silver.

Construction of the extensive mining, milling, smelting and power plants at Flin Flon, Manitoba, begun in 1928, brought the project into production. In 1930, it started shipping blister copper with precious metal values to Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd., Noranda Mines' new refinery at Montreal.

HBM&S paid its first dividend in 1935 at $1 per share, but Mining Corp.'s share holdings had been reduced to 81,287 shares. Messrs. Watson, Waite and Urquhart served on the Hudson Bay Board during their terms of office as Presidents of Mining Corporation.

SOUTH LORRAIN

The Corporation acquired the nearby Buffalo and McKinley Darragh Mines at Cobalt in 1921, but the price of silver fell about 20¢ to 76¢ per oz. and the shareholders were advised that it might be necessary to cease all operations at Cobalt. Silver continued to fall to 56¢, recovered slightly to 65¢ at the year end, but mining continued.

Earnings in 1922 were only $42,000 from 1.3 million ounces, although the Cobalt Reduction Co. produced 3.18 million ounces from Mining Corp. and custom ores. However, the complete exhaustion of the Cobalt mines was forecast for 1923 and it seemed necessary to seek new mining opportunities.

The prospects of income from Flin Flon were long term, and it was hoped to bridge this gap with income from the South Lorrain silver mines. Exploration in South Lorrain opened up high grade on the Watson vein and by 1923, it was in production. Completion of the railroad to South Lorrain permitted regular shipments to the Cobalt mill. The Cobalt mines continued to develop a few small orebodies. Production from Cobalt and South Lorrain properties from 1920 to 1933 amounted to 19,900,000 ounces.

THE DEPRESSION

The stock market crash in October 1929 heralded the depression of the Thirties. Mining Corp. ceased payment of dividends in December 1929, having paid a total of $6,225,000; dividends were not renewed until 1949.

The Corporation was again reorganized in 1931. Authorized capital of $8,300,000 divided into 1,660,050 shares was reduced to $2,000,000 by writing off mining rights of $6,300,000 to Surplus Account. The authorized capital of $2,000,000 was composed of 1,660,050 shares of no par value plus 339,950 treasury shares to be issued not in excess of $1,669,750.

Mining Corp.'s production of cobalt in 1931 reached 1,260,400 pounds. Production of silver still continued on a profitable scale. The average price for silver continued low at 28.7¢ U.S. per ounce, but owing to the high production of cobalt metal in ore sold under a long term contract at a favourable price, the operating profit in 1931 was the highest since 1927, reaching $458,000. However, this favourable contract for cobalt metal ore terminated at the end of 1931. Subsequent to that date, operations at Cobalt and at South Lorrain were restricted to high grade silver ore salvage. In 1934, negotiations for the sale of Cobalt properties ended Mining Corp.'s Cobalt history. Patented claims in South Lorrain were retained, but some claims subsequently sold to Keeley Frontier Mines in 1960.

J. H. C. Waite (1888-1950)

NEW PERSONNEL

O. H. C. Balfour and H. A. Millman from London became Directors in 1934, replacing A. B. Stodart and filling a vacancy.

In 1935, J. P. Watson retired at age 73 and arranged a complete reorganization of the Board. The Hon. Charles McCrea, former Ontario Minister of Mines, was elected Chairman of the Board and J. H. C. Waite was President and General Manager. There were three London Directors:

O. H. C. Balfour (replaced by G. C. Ames of Toronto in 1939)
E. H. Rose
C. E. Trafford

and four Toronto Directors:

Charles McCrea
C. G. McCullagh
W. R. P. Parker (replaced by R. W. Hart in 1937)
J. H. C. Waite.

G. C. Ames remained as Secretary-Treasurer.

Because the shares of the English shareholders were registered on London Transfer Agency records in 'marking name' which, in this case, was the firm of Rose, Van Cutsem & Co., substantial share control remained in London, even though 4 of the 7 Directors were Canadian. J. H. C. Waite arranged with Rose & Trafford to acquire Mining Corp. shares as offered from London at a fixed price, with the result that share control gradually came into Canadian hands with J. H. C. (Ike) Waite as the prominent shareholder. He graduated in 1911 from Toronto University as a Mining Engineer and, at the time of his election as President of Mining Corp., was actively engaged in exploration in a partnership with Fred M. Connell (1884-). Waite was an original vendor of the Waite

Montgomery claims in Quebec which became the Waite Amulet Mines, a copper-zinc producer and one of Noranda Mines Group of Companies which operated from 1933 to 1962.

After Waite became President and when a cleanup of the mine office records at the old Cobalt offices was in progress, prior to the sale of the building, a letter was discovered from Waite, at the time of his graduation, applying to the Buffalo Mine for the position of assayer and his application was rejected.

Waite brought with him his key exploration men: Dr. Fred R. Burton, A. Ken Muir, and J. A. H. (Pat) Paterson and the focus of the company's operations was changed to an active exploration company. Dr. Burton was appointed Exploration Manager for N.W. Ontario and Manitoba, operating out of Port Arthur. A. K. Muir was appointed Exploration Manager at Noranda for N.W. Quebec and Northern Ontario, and J. A. H. Paterson was in charge of Exploration at Toronto. There were 7 prospecting parties in the field in 1936 and claims were staked in North West Territories, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

J. A. H. Paterson (1903-)

NORMETAL MINING CORPORATION

This subsidiary was incorporated in 1931 by Mining Corp. to own and operate the former Abana Mines property acquired through a mortgage foreclosure. The property was approximately 13 miles north of Dupuy, Que., situated on the CNR main line from Cochrane, Ont. to Quebec City. It cost Normetal 835,000 shares of its 3,000,000 authorized capital and options were arranged for treasury stock at 10¢ per share. In order that Abana shareholders would not be left out in the cold, they were offered one share of Normetal for each 10 shares of Abana held plus rights to subscribe for one share of Normetal at 10¢ per share. From 1931 to 1933, 917,500 additional treasury shares were issued. An additional 125,000 shares were issued at 40¢ each, bringing issued capital to 1,877,500 shares.

J. P. Watson retired as President and was succeeded by Waite in 1935. As Normetal was a subsidiary of and operated by Mining Corporation, their Directors and Officers were Directors and Officers of Mining Corp.

Normetal was brought into production in 1937 under Mine Manager R. R. Basserman at 250 tons per day. Its authorized capital was increased to 4 million shares and the shareholders were offered rights to subscribe for one additional share at 75¢ for each share held. Mining Corp. underwrote this offering of 1,877,500 shares which placed $1,408,000 in the Treasury. Mining Corp. then held 70.7% of the issued capital.

The Normetal Railway Company was established to serve the mine with a 12 mile railroad to meet the Transcontinental line of the CNR at Dupuy, Que. This unique railway company operated throughout the life of the mine, hauling outgoing concentrates and incoming freight and backfill for the mine and some small custom tonnage. It also served to provide Ike Waite with a pass on all USA and Canadian railways.

Normetal's zinc concentrates had to be stockpiled in 1938, due to the low price of zinc. However, a winze was sunk from the 800 ft. level to the 1400 ft. level and the mill capacity was increased to 400 tons per day.

Prior to the declaration of war Normetal and other Canadian producers arranged to sell 80% of their copper to the British Ministry of Supply. The price was that prevailing at September 1st, 1939 with a cost escalation formula. The agreement was terminated on January 31st, 1945. (continued on page 12).

QUEMONT MINING CORPORATION

The 64 acre Murray claim lying immediately north of Noranda's important copper-gold mine at Rouyn, Quebec was staked by Murray in 1922. His father had a grocery store in Haileybury where J. H. C. Waite bought supplies to go into Rouyn to explore the Horne mining claims for the Thomson-Chadbourne Syndicate. Waite and his men staked additional ground for the Syndicate, including the Murray claim just north of the Horne Creek.

The Victoria Syndicate did some geophysical work on this claim in 1925, followed by a few shallow drill holes along the Horne Creek. These were disappointing and they dropped their option. The United Verde Extension then optioned the property and spent almost a million dollars, sinking a shaft to 900 ft. and doing considerable drifting and diamond drilling before giving up.

In 1928, President Watson of Mining Corp. optioned the property and in 1929, listed it under Quemont Mining Corporation Limited. One million shares were issued, of which 900,000 went to Mining Corp. and

100,000 shares to the vendors. Mining Corp. paid $1 per share and offered its shareholders rights to subscribe for Quemont shares at the same price. During 1929 and 1930, 473,502 treasury shares were subscribed for.

Watson was the first President and Waite succeeded him in 1935. The Directors and Officers were those of Mining Corp.

Diamond drilling by Quemont in 1929 located the north extension of the main Noranda diabase dyke and a vertical displacement of 600 ft. in the Horne Creek fault explained the geological structure, but did not reveal any ore. Work was suspended from August 1930 until 1944. (Continued on page 8.)

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

Mining Corporation participated in the original financing of Kerr Addison in 1936 and 1937 and when the mine came into production, Mining Corp. held 150,000 or 3.7% of the shares.

The origin of this important gold mine goes back to 1904 when the Larder Lake area, east of Kirkland Lake, was examined by a Geological Survey party which included a young geologist, H. L. Kerr. In 1906, two young doctors: W. H. F. Addison and J. D. London, friends of Kerr, asked him to suggest a good spot to do some summer prospecting and he directed them to Larder Lake. When they arrived there, they found Dr. R. Reddick working on claims that he and some associates had staked. The young doctors were impressed and staked adjoining ground. Reddick sank a 100 ft. shaft on his property, found a bit of gold ore and set up a small stamp mill. This developed considerable interest and the community of Larder Lake quickly came into being. In 1910, Kerr and medical friends along with Dr. Reddick sold their claims to Goldfields Limited which did some work, but found no gold.

In 1935 with gold at $35 per oz., Omega Gold Mines acquired a western group of these claims and went into production. George B. Webster, who had initiated the Omega deal, joined up with James Rattray, both being mining engineers, to promote a deal for the old Kerr-Addison ground. In 1936, they set up Kerr-Addison Gold Mines Ltd., a five million share company, and issued a million shares for the claims. Mining Corp. became an original participant, along with Anglo-Huronian Mines Ltd., to carefully bulk sample the ground and install a small crushing and sampling plant. This work was done under the able direction of Matt Fairlie, formerly of Mining Corp. He found two excellent gold orebodies, and a 500 ton mill was in production in 1938, which was raised to 1200 tons per day in 1939. The operation was profitable from its first month.

In 1941, Kerr Addison's mill capacity was increased from 1200 to 2100 tons per day. From 756,000 tons that year, it produced 161,800 oz. gold worth $6,233,000 Cdn. and paid its first dividend of 15¢ per share. In 1948 the mill was treating 4130 tons and over 4300 in 1950. Kerr Addison had the distinction of becoming Canada's largest gold producer under the able direction of William S. Row, its first Manager and later President and Chairman. He was also President of Quemont and of Normetal from 1965 to 1968.

In 1947, Noranda purchased control of Anglo-Huronian which gave it a 44.5% interest in Kerr Addison. Noranda then acquired 31% of Mining Corp. which in turn held 2½% of Kerr Addison. It is proposed to write a separate history of the two Noranda associated companies, Kerr Addison and Anglo-Huronian.

William S. Row (1904-)

OTHER SUBSIDIARY OPERATIONS

BASE METALS Mining Corporation was a small lead-zinc mine three miles east of Field, B.C. at Monarch Mountain. In 1929, Mining Corp. acquired an interest but production ceased in 1930 due to depressed metal prices. It started again in 1933, only to close in 1935. Operations resumed in 1939 and continued intermittently until 1946, when Mining Corp. disposed of its interest.

ASHLEY Gold Mining Corporation was established in 1930 to acquire 18 claims in Bannochburn and Argyle Townships, Ont. staked by Ashley and Garvey, two prospectors of Mining Corp. In 1932, a 150 ton mill commenced operation. All available ore was extracted by 1936 when the plant was sold, and the property abandoned.

LAGUNA Gold Mines was incorporated in 1934 to acquire a gold property at Herb Lake, Manitoba. A 50 ton mill went into operation in 1936. Production ceased in December 1939 due to lack of ore and it went into voluntary liquidation and distributed the assets to its shareholders. Liquidation was completed in 1944 and the company wound up.

JEROME Gold Mines — In 1938, A. E. Jerome, a

prospector employed by Mining Corp. and Ashley Gold Mines made a gold discovery on Opeepeesway Lake in Osway Township, Ontario. Forty-four claims, staked and purchased, were transferred to Jerome Gold Mines, incorporated in 1939. A 500 ton per day mill was completed under the direction of Mine Manager A. G. Ballachey and commenced operations in 1941. Financing was provided by Mining Corp. 60% and Hollinger Gold Mines 40%. Operations ceased in 1945 due to wartime lack of mine labour. Neither the quantity nor the grade of ore was adequate, so the plant was sold in 1956 to pay some of the indebtedness. A lightning fire destroyed the mill and camp buildings, and the company wound up.

CAMLAREN Mines — In 1937 Camlaren was organized to develop 48 high grade gold claims discovered by Mining Corp. and A.X. Syndicate in N.W.T. 60 miles from Yellowknife. In 1960 the property was optioned to Consolidated Discovery to mine the orebody. All ore known at that time was mined in 1961 and 1962. Camlaren shares were acquired by Consolidated Discovery under their option agreement in 1964. In 1979, Noranda and Pamour entered into an agreement to again mine Camlaren. Noranda will hold 52½%, Pamour 17½% carried interests with Camlaren and Discovery holding 10% and 20% respectively.

THE WAR YEARS

In September 1939, Canada was at war. An agreement with the British Ministry of Supply covered 80% of all copper production and Canada supplied one-eighth of the copper used by the Allies. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting's copper production became important, as did Normetal's copper and zinc, but mine labour soon became scarce. Gold production also became important for financing Canada's war effort.

In 1940, the Corporation received its first Kerr Addison dividend of 15¢ per share and Hudson Bay M&S were paying at the rate of $2 per share. Normetal had been shipping its copper concentrates to the Noranda smelter and its zinc concentrates to Europe but with the war, shipping space to Europe was not available and zinc concentrates were shipped to Eastern U.S. smelters. As previously mentioned, Base Metals resumed operations and sold lead and zinc concentrates to the United States.

J. A. H. Paterson who graduated from Queen's University in 1924 became Assistant General Manager of Mining Corp. in 1937 and General Manager in 1943. R. R. Basserman, Mine Manager at Normetal, moved to Jerome Gold Mines and was succeeded by J. A. Little who later built the railroad into the Labrador iron mines. Normetal repaid its advances from Mining Corp. in 1941, and reported its first net profit of $270,214. It raised a new shaft (No. 3) from the 800 ft. level to surface and later sank it to the 3200 ft. level. During the war at the request of the Government, Normetal increased its mill capacity and added another zinc circuit to handle a small high grade zinc orebody.

President Waite and J. Y. Murdoch (1890-1962), President of Noranda, with K. A. Creery (1894-) of British Metal Corporation and L. K. Brindley of Falconbridge flew to London in November 1944 in connection with metal sales to the U.K. Government. The copper contracts with the U.K. Government expired in January 1945 and a sales contract was made with an Agency of the U.S. Government. L. K. Fletcher replaced E. H. Rose in 1940 and J. R. Timmins replaced R. W. Hart in 1945 on the Board.

As manpower became available, exploration activities were increased and the policy of the Directors was to retain income-making assets and to improve liquidity in order to take advantage of new mining opportunities.

QUEMONT II — cont'd from page 7

In 1944, Waite became interested in the Donalda Mine, east of Quemont, whose geology was also influenced by the Horne Creek fault. He never gave up hope that there were sulphides on the north side of the fault. By the sale of 200,000 Quemont treasury shares at 30¢ per share, he arranged a geophysical survey from the ice on Lake Osisko, which was about the only area of Quemont still untouched. Two anomalies in an east-west line were revealed. Drilling began at the eastern end, under the direction of Dr. W. L. Brown, Chief Geologist of Mining Corp. First results were negative and trouble developed in driving casing through the silt on the lake bottom. The contractor telephoned the Mining Corp. office in Toronto and was told to stop, as the drilling had shown nothing to date. The driller, however, offered to assume the expense if bedrock was not reached in a reasonable time and was given permission to continue the hole. Within 150 ft., a wide section of sulphide ore was intersected. Quemont stock jumped from a few cents to almost $2 a share, although the core was found to be below ore grade. A second hole, 100 ft. away, was no better. An early breakup meant the rotting ice could no longer sustain the weight of the drill, so a hurried move to the mainland was made.

Dr. W. L. Brown (1910-)

Drilling was resumed from the fringe of the Noranda golf course and directed at the western anomaly. The holes were necessarily longer, but sulphides soon appeared in the core and prompted a comprehensive development program after the property had been dormant for 14 years.

The first fantastic drill hole, on the north side of the Horne Creek fault, sent Quemont stock from 18¢ to $20 per share. It contained values somewhat above Noranda in gold, about the same in copper, and included a 'sweetener' of zinc. Unlike Noranda, however, this East orebody appeared to be a flat pancake shape some 200 ft. under the lake bottom. Early in 1945, the United Verde shaft was rehabilitated and underground drilling begun.

When Quemont was incorporated in 1928, its shares were issued as rights to Mining Corp. shareholders at $1 per share and a large number of Quemont shares were subscribed for by English shareholders. During the war, shares held in England were lodged with the Bank of England and thus in 1945, a large block of Quemont shares was not available for trading. This limited availability of Quemont shares and the exciting results of the drilling immediately adjacent to Noranda exaggerated the price of Quemont shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Rumours of massive sulphides having been cut by the drilling circulated rapidly. When assay results were received late that afternoon in March 1945, Waite felt that the market price was too high, based on rumours of one drill hole, and investors might be seriously hurt. After the market was closed, he released the assay results to the stock exchange and to his surprise, the market opened higher the next morning.

Diamond drilling along the Horne Creek fault was done on joint account between Quemont and Noranda Mines. Development of Quemont's orebody was under the direction of Mine Manager Alex Ballachey, who had managed Jerome Gold Mines and Base Metals.

(continued on page 13).

A. G. Ballachey (1906-)

POST WORLD WAR II

Mining Corp. increased its authorized capital from 2 million to 2.5 million shares in 1946 and the shareholders were offered one share at $8 for each 5 shares held. Issued capital became 2,134,800 shares and the total issued capital $5,221,000. Liquid assets, including market value of Investments, exceeded current liabilities by $34 million. An employees' retirement pension plan was inaugurated.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board continued to control metal and fixed the domestic copper price at 11½¢ per lb. in 1946. The Canadian producers had to satisfy all domestic demands before they could obtain export permits. This compared to the U.S.A. price of 19.6¢ and as about 35% of the copper refined in Canada went to supply domestic needs, the mines felt that after making a sacrifice for the war effort, they were then called on to subsidize Canadian manufacturers with an artificially low price. These ceiling prices were not removed until mid-1947 when the domestic price of copper became 21½¢ per lb.

G. C. Ames, Secretary-Treasurer, resigned because of ill health after 32 years' service, including 25 as Secretary-Treasurer. W. Harrison, who had been Assistant Secretary for 17 years, replaced Ames and D. A. Foster was appointed Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. Fifteen years later, he became Treasurer and Harrison remained Secretary of the company. A. D. Dickson became Chief Engineer of Mining Corp. and its subsidiaries.

A. D. Dickson (1904-)

H. L. Roscoe and Norman C. Urquhart, Vice Presidents of Noranda, replaced G. C. Ames and C. E. Trafford on the Board in 1947. The untimely death of President J. H. C. Waite in January 1950 had a profound effect on The Corporation. He was succeeded on the Board by J. Y. Murdoch, President of Noranda Mines. Norman C. Urquhart became President and H. L. Roscoe became Vice President. The latter also became the President of Normetal and of Quemont. In 1950, L. K. Fletcher died and was

replaced on the Board by J. D. Perrin of Winnipeg, the President of San Antonio Mines.

Mining Corp. paid two dividends of 15¢ per share in 1949: the first dividends since 1929. In 1950 it paid 15¢ and 30¢.

In 1951, an initial dividend of $1 per share was received from Quemont and Mining Corp.'s income from Investments totalled $2,858,000 out of which it paid $1 per share. Investment income in 1952 was $3,686,000.

Hon. Charles McCrea and C. G. McCullagh died in 1952 and were replaced on the Board by Harold H. Leather, President of Leather Cartage, Hamilton and H. G. Kimber, Managing Director of the Toronto Stock Exchange. N. C. Urquhart became Chairman of the Board and retained the office of President.

Norman C. Urquhart, C.B.E. (1893-1966)

In 1953, the United Steelworkers of America struck 12 mines in Northern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec in a concerted effort to force the acceptance of the 'check-off' of union dues in all contracts. The strikers were particularly aggressive in Timmins and South Porcupine, but after 6 to 10 months, the union capitulated. However, R. Levesque, the Minister of Natural Resources in the Liberal government of Premier Lesage, made the 'check-off' compulsory in Quebec. Other Canadian provinces later adopted the compulsory 'check-off'. Now at the time of writing, 20 states in the U.S.A. have held referendums restoring the 'right-to-work' and a similar effort is being made in the U.K. Quemont and Normetal were on strike from October 1953 to mid-February 1954.

Mining Corp.'s income from Investments amounted to $4,086,000 in 1955, which was a record year; total assets, less current liabilities, amounted to $64,000,000, and exploration activities were doubled.

In 1960, the Board of Mining Corp. was increased to 8 members, including Pat Paterson who was appointed Vice President and General Manager.

Noranda's interest in Mining Corp. stood at 47% in 1962, when J. R. Bradfield (1899-), and R. V. Porritt (1901-), President and Vice President of Noranda, succeeded J. Y. Murdoch and H. L. Roscoe on the Mining Corp. Board.

GECO MINES LTD.

Geco was formed in 1953 to develop a copper-zinc prospect north of Lake Superior discovered by Roy Barker, W. Dawidowich and J. Forster. A mining engineer, W. S. Hargraft optioned the property and was joined by P. D. P. Hamilton and R. M. P. Hamilton of General Engineering Company, Toronto. As a result of diamond drilling, the option was exercised and preliminary financing arranged through Consolidated Howey Gold Mines and Harry W. Knight, a Toronto broker and financier. Ray T. Birks, the President of Consolidated Howey, approached Mining Corp. and Noranda about financing Geco into production. Mining Corp. and Noranda Mines jointly purchased 215,000 Geco shares. Drill results indicated 12,000,000 tons of ore averaging 1.8% copper, 3.8% zinc and 1.8 oz. silver. A writeup on Geco's original discovery, by Paul McCloskey, is in Noranda's Archives: "The Manitouwadge Story — The 'H&H' Syndicate — They Gambled!"

An agreement was entered into with Geco in 1954 whereby Mining Corp. would bring Geco into production at the rate of 3,000 tons per day and would purchase 744,993 Geco Treasury shares at $10 per share. Mining Corp.'s retained portion of this financing agreement was 202,496 shares which, together with 75,000 shares subscribed by Quemont and 70,000 shares subscribed by Normetal, amounted to 46.64%. The balance of this financing was subscribed for by Noranda and associated companies.

In 1954, Mining Corp. took over active management of Geco under the direction of J. A. H. Paterson, General Manager of Mining Corp., and J. A. Graham, Mine Manager. The Directors and Officers were:

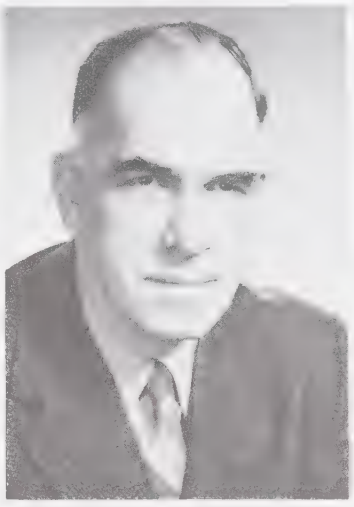
R. T. Birks
J. R. Bradfield
P. D. P. Hamilton
R. M. P. Hamilton
P. H. McCloskey (replaced by J. D. Perrin 1959)
J. A. H. Paterson — VP and General Manager
N. C. Urquhart — President

Secretary-Treasurer — W. Harrison (replaced as Treasurer by D. A. Foster in 1962)
Assistant Sec.-Treasurer — D. A. Foster
The Board was enlarged to 9 members in 1958 and R. V. Porritt and W. S. Row of Noranda were added.
Ore reserves were 14,806,000 tons averaging 1.76% copper, 3.75% zinc and 1.74 oz. silver.

The Ontario Department of Mines completed 14 miles of access road joining Ontario Paper Co.'s private road to Hemlo on the CPR, a distance of 47 miles. Both CNR and CPR built branch lines to the property: the CNR from Hillsport and the CPR from Struthers, both being on the main rail line. The Ontario Hydro agreed to supply power requirements. The Corporation of the Improvement District of Manitouwadge was incorporated in 1955 under the Ontario Municipal Act. Bill Harrison, the secretary of Mining Corp. took a great interest in the municipality of Manitouwadge. It was designed to be in every respect as good a community as might be found anywhere in Ontario. The Company built a large recreation centre which it donated to the town. An excellent 25 bed hospital and schools were provided. Geco built 460 houses some of which were later sold to employees.

No. 1 shaft reached its final depth of 1486 ft. Production began in 1957 under the direction of Jack A. Graham, Mine Manager, who prior to this appointment was General Superintendent at Quemont. Copper was then selling at 25.8¢ per lb., zinc at 9.5¢ and the discount on U.S. exchange was 5.25% Mining Corp. had by then advanced to Geco $3,261,700 being their share of the $12,000,000 advanced by the whole Noranda Group which owned 55% of Geco. There was also a bank loan of $2,750,000. The first car of copper concentrate was loaded on September 9th for shipment to the smelter at Noranda, Que. and zinc concentrates shipped to the United States. The first dividends were paid in 1960, and in 1961 all loans were repaid.

In 1961, Geco acquired a 9% interest in The Canadian Electrolytic Zinc reduction plant at Valleyfield, Que. The No. 4 circular 21'6'' shaft, located 4000 ft. southeast of the plant, was sunk to the 4050 ft. level. Ore reserves were 22,858,000 tons averaging 2.06% copper, 4.62% zinc and 2.25 oz. silver per ton.



John A. Graham (1911-)

In 1964, Geco Mines and Noranda were amalgamated and Geco became the Geco Mine

Geco Mine — 1970

Division of Noranda. The basis for merger was one share of the amalgamated company for each share of Noranda and 7 shares of the amalgamated company for 8 Geco shares. The mine continues with ore reserves of 23,883,000 tons averaging 1.87% copper, 3.78% zinc and 1.54 oz. per ton silver after 15 years of production. In 1971 Lorne S. Brooks replaced Jack Graham as Manager of Geco Division upon the latter's appointment as a General Manager at the Toronto Office. Two years after Jack's retirement in Dec. 1976, he was awarded the Inco medal by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

NORMETAL II — cont'd from page 6

Normetal commenced dividends at 10¢ per share in 1946. A. V. Corlett replaced J. A. Little as Mine Manager in March when Little moved to be General Manager of the Labrador and North Shore Railroad. Ore reserves were 1,716,000 tons. W. Harrison was appointed Secretary-Treasurer, replacing G. C. Ames who retired because of ill health but remained as a Director.

R. J. Allen (1914-)

R. J. Allen became Mine Manager in 1947, replacing A. V. Corlett who resigned to become Mining Professor at Queen's University. Allen came to Normetal in 1937 and continued as Mine Manager from 1947 until the mine closed in 1975. H. L. Roscoe, Vice President of Mining Corporation and of Noranda, succeeded the late J. H. C. Waite as President of Normetal. N. C. Urquhart, President of Mining Corporation and a Director of Noranda, was appointed Vice President. In 1951, publisher C. G. McCullagh replaced Fletcher (deceased) and R. V. Porritt replaced the late C. G. McCullagh. J. D. Perrin then replaced Hon. Charles McCrea (deceased). In 1959 Roscoe resigned as President and J. A. H. Paterson, Vice President and General Manager of Mining Corp. succeeded him. Roscoe retained his seat on the Board until his death in 1961, when he was replaced by Harold Leather.

The net profit was $1,557,000 in 1948 and dividends were increased to 25¢ per share. The La Sarre Power Co. cut off all deliveries and Quebec Hydro power was not immediately available. So, the mine operated solely on diesel power for a year. Actually, the diesel plant considerately burned to the ground the day before Quebec Hydro power became available in 1949. The No. 4 shaft was deepened from 2,900 ft. to 4,200 ft.

In 1951, Normetal's ore reserves increased to 2,434,300 tons and the mill was equipped to produce 175 tons of pyrite (iron sulphide) concentrate per day. The western sour gas wells had not yet produced a surplus of sulphur and Noranda had, during the war developed a market for pyrite with pulp and paper mills for sulphuric acid production in competition with U.S. sulphur. The mill capacity reached 1,000 tons of ore per day.

Normetal's participation in Geco in 1954 was 9.4% of Mining Corp.'s commitment. In 1957, it completed this commitment and had advanced $1,127,000. By 1960, this was repaid. By 1956, Normetal ore reserves were 3,732,000 tons averaging 2.47% copper and 7.71% zinc. At the end of 1962, this had declined to 1,132,000 tons averaging 3.53% copper and 4.88% zinc.

In 1961 No. 4 shaft was completed at 6,811 ft. and Roscoe stated that it was the deepest level in Canada at that time for an underground copper mine. In 1964 the No. 5 internal shaft was collared at 6,365 ft. and completed to 7,794 in 1966. Diamond drilling for a further depth of 600 ft. did not justify any deeper development.

When 'Pat' Paterson retired as President of Normetal in 1965, Bill Row, Vice President of Noranda, replaced him as President. In 1966 and 1967 R. V. Porritt, J. P. W. Ostiguy and Edward Futterer replaced N. C. Urquhart, J. R. Timmins and J. D. Perrin, all deceased Directors.

In 1968, Normetal was purchased by Kerr Addison through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Normetal Mines, on the basis of three shares of Kerr Addison for each ten shares of Normetal Mining Corporation.

Normetal had been put into production in 1937 because of the available three year tax-free incentive with about five years of ore at 250 tons per day, but did not make any profit during that period. During its latter years, it operated at 1000 tons per day and closed in 1975, after 38 years, due to lack of ore. Normetal had mined 11,125,300 tons of ore and paid dividends of $30,056,000.

During its lifetime, Normetal's production was as follows:

Ore milled	11,125,300 tons
Copper produced	240,600 tons
Zinc produced	571,000 tons
Pyrite concentrate	648,000 tons
Silver produced	14,641,100 oz
Gold produced	174,300 oz

QUEMONT III — cont'd from page 9

The Quemont ore picture developed to over 6,000,000 tons averaging 0.18 oz. gold and 1.5% copper, adequate to justify a 2,000 ton concentrator. The mill flowsheet was developed by C. G. McLachlan and H. L. Ames of Noranda and designed by General Engineering Co. The construction engineer was D. J. McParland, a local boy who became President of Churchill Falls (Labrador) Ltd.

Capital was increased from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 shares and shareholders were offered the right to subscribe for one share at $15 for each five shares held, which added $5,255,000 to the Treasury. This offering was underwritten by 'Ike' Waite personally. In 1946, ore reserves were 9,431,000 tons averaging 0.174 oz. gold, 1.49% copper and 2.69% zinc.

In 1950, H. L. Roscoe, Vice President of Mining Corp. and of Noranda Mines succeeded the late J. H. C. Waite as president of Quemont. N. C. Urquhart replaced Waite on the Board and was appointed Vice President. In 1959, Roscoe resigned as President and Paterson succeeded him. Roscoe retained his seat on the Board until his death in 1962 when he was replaced by R. V. Porritt.

H. L. Roscoe (1885-1962)

The No. 2 shaft was deepened to 2,615 ft. and operations commenced in June 1949 at 2,000 tons per day. Quemont's first full year of operation paid off $5,310,000 demand loans, leaving $1,600,000. After a year's production, ore reserves increased slightly. With the indebtedness taken care of, an initial dividend of $1 per share was paid in 1951 and increased to $2 in 1952. However, from October 1953 to mid-February 1954, the mine was on strike. Quemont's participation in Geco in 1954 was 10.07% of Mining Corp.'s commitment. This was completed with loans of $1,208,000 and Quemont held 125,000 shares in 1959. All loans were repaid by Geco in 1960.

In 1959, the shaft was deepened to 4,150 ft. and to assure that no possibilities were overlooked, exploration was carried out over the northern part of the property. In 1961, Quemont acquired a 5.75% interest in the Canadian Electrolytic Zinc reduction plant at Valleyfield, Que.

Paterson retired as President of Quemont in 1965 and as with Normetal, Bill Row succeeded him. In 1964, Wm. D. Jamieson, General Superintendent, became Manager replacing Alex Ballachey who resigned to manage Noranda's Central Canada Potash mine in Saskatchewan. In 1966 and 1967 H. H. Leather, J. P. W. Ostiguy and Edward Futterer replaced H. G. Kimber, N. C. Urquhart and J. D. Perrin, all deceased Directors.

In 1968, Quemont, like Normetal, was purchased by Kerr Addison through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Quemont Mines, on the basis of two shares of Kerr Addison for each three shares of Quemont Mining Corporation. Its ore was exhausted in 1971. It had paid out $42,800,000 in dividends. In 1972 the buildings and remaining equipment were sold.The Quemont property was then sold back to Noranda, with Quemont retaining a net interest of 17½% resulting from any ore that might be produced.

During its lifetime, Quemont's production was as follows:

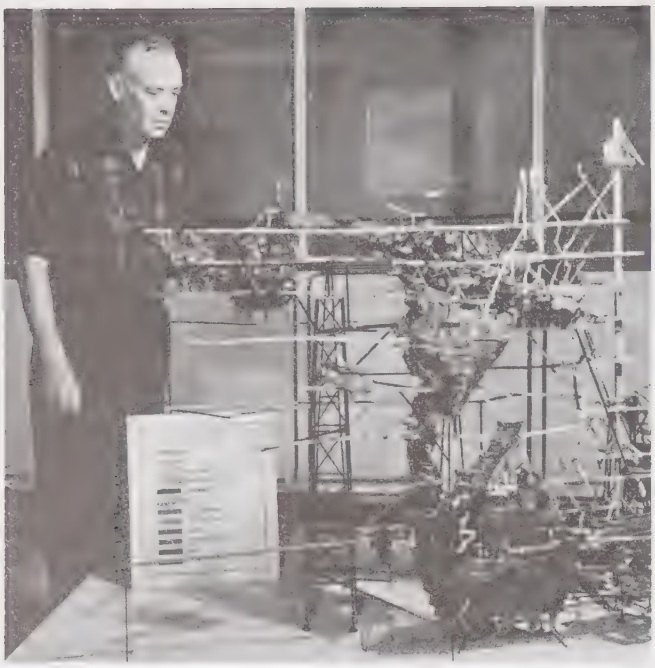
Ore milled	15,349,000 tons
Copper produced	184,900 tons
Zinc produced	280,300 tons
Pyrite concentrate	3,526,300 tons
Gold produced	1,899,600 oz
Silver produced	7,726,100 oz

CANADIAN ELECTROLYTIC ZINC LTD.

For many years, the Quebec Government had expressed interest in the establishment of a zinc reduction plant in the Province. However, there was insufficient zinc concentrate production to make such a project feasible. The discovery of the Mattagami orebody, together with production from other mines in Eastern Canada, changed the situation. A reduction plant to produce 200 tons of metal per day was about the minimum economic capacity. It was estimated that it could be built for about $20 million.

The zinc mines in Quebec and Ontario were very much interested in such a project and it became evident that they would have to closely cooperate if a zinc plant was to be built. As a result, the zinc producers collectively incorporated Canadian Electrolytic Zinc Ltd. Based on productive capacity, Mattagami Lake Mines was granted a 62.5% participation in the project and Mattagami's neighbour, Orchan Mines, took 18.75%. Geco took 9%, Quemont had 5.75% and Normetal 4%.

Electric power was the vital factor and sites were proposed at Arvida and Valleyfield. The latter was clearly more economic and Noranda arranged to purchase the design and operating data of the



W. D. Jamieson (1908-) **with Quemont Model**

American Smelting and Refining Co.'s new plant at Corpus Christi, Texas. They also engaged Allan Jephson, the recently retired Manager of that plant, to supervise the construction and initial operation. The Allied Chemical Co. of New York could roast the zinc concentrate at their adjacent acid plant. The CEZ plant cast its first zinc slab in 1963 and consideration was already being given to doubling the capacity to 400 tons per day. Zinc concentrates produced by these mines totalled about 8% of the world supply.

In 1968, the plant was enlarged to 400 tons of zinc per day and a separate roasting facility and sulphuric acid plant were added. In 1976, the capacity was further increased to 610 tons per day.

TORBRIT SILVER MINES

This silver mine, 17 miles north of Alice Arm, B.C., was acquired by Mining Corp. in 1946. The vendors received 1,000,000 shares out of 3 million issued. The equipment for a 300 ton mill was delivered to Alice Arm in 1947 and a road built to the mine. J. A. H. Paterson was the President.

When operations commenced in 1949, total advances by Mining Corp. were $2,575,000 and ore reserves were 700,000 tons averaging 20.7 oz. silver. Dick Forman was the first Mine Manager, followed by Brock Tribble. By 1954, Torbrit had repaid all advances and paid its first dividend. The ore was exhausted in 1959. After part of the plant and the property were sold to Dolly Varden Mines, owners of the adjacent property, Torbrit wound up with a surplus of some $2.4 million.

Shares of Torbrit Silver Mines held by Noranda were sold in block slightly in excess of break-up value.

THE NORANDA MERGER

In November 1963, Mining Corp. shareholders received one-half share of Noranda plus $1 cash for each share of Mining Corp. At the time, Mining Corp. owned 52% of Quemont, 48% of Normetal, 64% of Torbrit Silver Mines, 62% of Camlaren Mines under option to Consolidated Discovery Yellowknife Mines Limited, and 18% of Geco; also 60,000 shares of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, 124,600 shares of Kerr Addison, 50,000 shares of Anglo-Huronian and 170,000 shares of Bouzan Mines. It might be noted that one of these Canadian-controlled companies (Mining Corp.) was originally financed in London and the other (Noranda) in New York. This reverses an often expressed theory that mining in Canada is largely under foreign control.

POST 1963

To preserve the name, Mining Corporation of Canada (1964) Limited was formed by Noranda to carry on exploration programs with Mining Corp. staff. After five years, the staff was merged with Noranda Exploration Co., and Mining Corporation (1964) remained dormant until 1973 when it was reactivated as a mining and development contracting firm. At date of writing, it is operating in this capacity under the name of Mining Corporation of Canada Limited with an American subsidiary: Mining Corporation Inc., and is presently owned 75% by Noranda and 25% by Noranda's subsidiary, Pamour Porcupine Mines.

During fifty years of activity, Mining Corporation probably spent something in the order of six million dollars on exploration. This was very irregularly distributed. In this connection, it might be pointed out that practically all of its income came from mining properties that it had acquired from others, rather than from mining claims which it had staked itself. Nevertheless, if it had not been active in exploring new mines, it would not have been in touch with what was going on in the field and would have missed the opportunities it took advantage of to acquire the interesting prospects that paid off.

Throughout this narrative, it can be said that the interests of subsidiary companies were not subordinated to those of the parent company. Moreover there was a fine spirit of co-operation not only in the group but pervading most of the industry. Page 15 lists mine and mill staff personnel who played important roles in the history of the Corporation.

The President of Noranda, in recognition of the contribution made by the competent personnel of Mining Corporation during over half a century of mining in Canada, felt it warranted the time and expense to record this unglossed history.

PERSONNEL OF MINING CORP. SUBSIDIARIES

	Manager	*Gen. Supt. or Mine Supt.	Mill Supt.	Mech.-Elect.	Chief Acct'nt.
Normetal					
1936	Bob Basserman	—	Jerry Bennett	—	James Cooper-Smith
1937	"	Jack Little	Doug Bourke	Bill Whyte	"
1939	Jack Little	Russ Allen	"	"	"
1942	"	"	"	"	Carl VanEden
1944	"	"	"	Ellis Crooks	Cec Franklin
1947	Bert Corlett	"	Bob Duval	Les Mills	Dave Nelson
1949	Russ Allen	Des Smythe	"	"	"
1951	"	Lorne Brooks	"	"	"
1952	"	"	Red Deluca	"	"
1957	"	Merv Pritchard	"	Joe Peria	Ralph Orr
1959	"	"	John Knapp	"	Lawrence Irwin
1962	"	Lucien Gendron	"	"	Maurice Parisien
1965	"	"	Steve Mostowy	"	Lucien Blais
1968	"	Ted Blake	Lynn Williamson	—	Leonce Rouleau
1974-75	"	Lucien Tanguay	Jean Dion	—	Louis Rochette
	Ass't Mgr. Doug Wild 62-64				
Quemont					
1945	Alex Ballachey				Cecil Franklin
1946	"	Cal Boland			"
1947	"	"		Ellis Crooks	"
1949	"	*Cam MacDonald	Doug Bourke	"	"
1952	"	*Cal Boland	—	—	—
	"	Bill Jamieson	Mike Bennett	Harold Burns	"
1953	"	*Jack Graham	"	"	Ron Cooper
1955	"	*Bill Jamieson	"	"	"
		Geo. Dimitrieff			
1959	"	Ray Nastrom	"	"	"
1961	"	Mike Waterfield	"	"	"
1965	Bill Jamieson	"	"	"	"
1968	"	"	"	"	Roland Bertrand
1970	"	Bill Brosko	Clark Lawton	"	Chas. Belec
1971	"	"	"	"	Gerry Grignon
Geco					
1954	Jack Graham				Doug Robinson
1955	"	*Routh Wainwright		Bill Harvey	"
		Lorne Brooks			
1956	"	"	Clifton Barnett	"	"
1958	"	"	"	Evan Hill	Dave Nelson
1971	Lorne Brooks	*P. C. McLeod	"	"	"
1972	"	"	"	"	Arden Juby
1976	"	"	"	Basil Earle	"
1979-80	"	"	Larry Urbanoski	Henry Passi	Terry Millar


JAMES
BAY
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NORMETAL MINE
GECO
MINES
TIMMINS
QUEMONT MINE
NORANDA
ASHLEY MINE
0
50
100
MILES
COBALT
JEROME MINE
LAKE
SUPERIOR
MONTREAL
SUDBURY
NORTH BAY
OTTAWA
LAKE
MICHIGAN
LAKE
HURON
LAKE
TORONTO
LAKE ONTARIO

NOTES ON THE ENGINEER MINE, Atlin, B.C.
by M. F. Fairlie, July 16, 1940

The remarkable history surrounding this property is still the subject of interest about firesides on the north Pacific coast, due to the trail of misfortune and fatality that has seemed to follow those who directly interested themselves in its operation. There is a definite feeling among some that misfortune follows the 'curse' put upon the mine by Brown, the Skagway lawyer, in the initial stage of the mine's life and to which reference will later be made. Rather let us outline the history and let the following facts speak for themselves as a long series of untoward coincidences:—

In 1900 a railway was nearing completion joining the towns of Skagway, Alaska, and Whitehorse, Y.T., on the route to Dawson City. The Chief Engineer, in charge of the railroad construction, an American, along with several of his assistant engineers decided at the conclusion of work to interest themselves in prospecting the area opened up by the new railway. They formed a grubstake and sent out a small party of prospectors to stake what eventually proved to be the Engineer Mine on the east shore of Tagish Lake, about thirty miles from Atlin, B.C., where placer mining had previously been undertaken.

Upon completion of railway construction, the engineering staff was dispersed and returned to the U.S. Next year the Chief Engineer alone returned and took a party of men into the property to do the necessary assessment work. Following its completion, he went to Atlin to record this work and put his claims in order. Not being familiar with the required routine, he was referred to a Capt. Alexander, who, he was told, could advise him in regard to details. Alexander had been in and about Atlin for several seasons and was well-known as a man of great physical strength. He was an Australian, a soldier of fortune with a certain knowledge of mining and of law, but was particularly outstanding in his capacity for brandy, with the result that at the date mentioned he had reached a rather low lebb in his fortunes.

The American engineer had done quite sufficient work to keep his claims in good standing, but, at the suggestion of Alexander, in recording he added the expense of travelling from Seattle. Having set the trap, Alexander now pulled the string. He had friends on the police force in Atlin, and information was sworn against the American engineer for having falsely recorded the work. As a result he was thrown into jail, whereupon Alexander offered his services in getting him out of trouble if he would withdraw the recording of his claims and quit the country. Odd to say, the engineer complied, glad to escape.

Alexander waited a few months until the claims were again thrown open for staking, whereupon, in company with a Swede named Olsen, he restaked and recorded the claims in his own name. Shortly after this he forced or bought Olsen out of his interest for a sum said to have been $300. One of the Engineers' Syndicate named Brown, an American lawyer from Skagway, upon hearing of Alexander's tactics, met him and taxed him with the underhand methods used, telling him that if he persisted in recording and working the claims nothing but evil would result. He formally and solemnly put a curse on the property, prophesying that nothing but death and disaster would be the lot of Alexander or anyone else who had anything to do with the property.

Little note of this was taken by Alexander, who went ahead with his plans, working the mine in a small way for a long period of years. The mine apparently produced a certain tonnage of spectacular ore, but Alexander was always secretive about it, nor would he allow engineers, other than the occasional one he hired in a professional way, to examine his showings, nor would he ever entertain any offers to sell the property. His custom over the years was to work the mine in the Summer only, using a very small mill operated with a water wheel, the plant having been installed by Victor Clausen, an American mining engineer well-known for his successful record in the Alaska country. As the years went by Alexander became a spectacular figure, especially in Vancouver. He would come down on the last boat from Skagway to spend the Winter in Vancouver, bringing with him the Summer's output of gold which he deposited at the mint, following which he proceeded to paint the town red. His lavish and spectacular antics, as well as his secretiveness about the mine's operation, gave rise to all sorts of wild rumors concerning the richness of the property until it became a rather notorious mystery. This went on until 1918.

Late in the latter year George Randolph, a young engineer in the employ of Mining Corporation of Canada, was sent out by that Company to look over properties in B.C., and was authorized to take options on the Company's behalf. Charles E. Watson, at that time Manager of Mining Corporation, went out to B.C. to look over the properties already optioned by Randolph. The first one on the list was a property on Silver Creek, near Revelstoke, which was visited by Watson in company with C. L. Clabon, one of the principals. While there Watson received a wire from his Head Office instructing him to drop everything and proceed at once to the Engineer Mine. He and Randolph at once departed, leaving Clabon at the property. The morning following their departure Clabon fell over a cliff at the mine and was

instantly killed. Wayne Darlington, a well-known New York engineer, had succeeded where others failed and managed to secure an option on the Engineer Mine from Alexander, with total purchase price of $1,000,000. Darlington had passed this option on to Mining Corporation, and as a result Watson was sent to examine the property. On arrival at Vancouver, Watson and Randolph joined Alexander and a young engineer named Verrall representing Darlington. The party, including Alexander's wife, sailed for Skagway and from there Watson and Randolph visited the mine, returning to catch the last boat at Skagway for Vancouver. This boat was the C.P.R. steamer "Princess Sophia", which sailed from Skagway at midnight, on Wednesday October 26th, with a passenger list of 357. Within three hours, in a blinding snow storm, the Princess Sophia struck the Vanderbilt Reef in the Lynn Canal. When daylight came the tide was down and exposed the steamer high and dry on the reef, with even her keel 8 ft. out of water. Many motor boats and other craft arrived early in the morning from Juneau in answer to the Captain's appeal for help. In the Captain's opinion the boat was quite safe and he refused all aid in the removal of passengers during the whole of Thursday, Thursday night and Friday. By 5 o'clock on Friday evening, with a storm rising, all craft had returned to Juneau, with the exception of two — one a U.S. patrol boat — and both had taken shelter in the lee of a nearby island. Shortly after dark, distress calls were received, but upon arrival at the reef of the two boats mentioned, no sign of the Princess Sophia was left. The whole complement of passengers to a man perished.

Following this disaster the writer, on behalf of Mining Corporation, proceeded to Vancouver where he was given certain information by mint authorities as to Alexander's business affairs and habits. It was disclosed that he had a partner named Alan Smith, of Philadelphia, who in the meantime had arrived in Vancouver. Smith, whose drinking habits were not unlike those of Alexander, claimed to have put up the money for Alexander's initial development of the property, for which he received a half-interest, and stated that an agreement existed under which either survivor was to receive the half-interest of the other in case of death. This rather unusual arrangement was said to be covered by an agreement in the mine office at Tagish Lake, and Smith cabled instructions to Carcross to have a messenger secure these papers and send them on to Vancouver. The messenger went by ice, as the lakes had already frozen, but on the return trip was drowned, the papers in a packsack being found on the ice near the spot where he had disappeared. It was disclosed at this point that the so-called "Mrs. Alexander" who perished on the Princess Sophia, was not his wife, but rather that his wife and one daughter sixteen years of age were still living in England. Litigation immediately started between Mrs. Alexander and Smith, but within a year she died. The daughter, however, continued the litigation, with the mine lying idle in the meantime.

Some time later, in 1923, Mining Corporation received a wire from Alan Smith in Philadelphia, that the litigation in connection with the property had been settled and that he was now open for a deal. Scott Turner, representing Mining Corporation, went to Philadelphia, but found it impossible on account of Smith's habits to arrive at any conclusion. Returning to Toronto, Turner read in the papers that Alan Smith had committed suicide.

Later, in 1926 or 1927, C. V. Bob, New York financier, undertook to operate the property, but the young engineer who was to have been in charge and who, along with his new bride, was being given a sendoff by friends at a New York uptown station, fell under the moving train and was killed. Bob himself came under scrutiny of American authorities for his stock manipulations and was thrown in jail.

In 1934 Mining Corporation of Canada again entered the picture, purchasing a controlling interest in the property. In February 1935, G. M. Clark, a Director of the Corporation, died followed by the death of W. B. P. Parker, another Director, in April 1936. In the latter year John E. Hammell arranged for an option on the property from Mining Corporation, but a young engineer named Hall, who had previously been at the Engineer, but was then in the Philippines, and whom Mr. Hammell had depended upon to run the property, fell down a shaft and was instantly killed at one of the gold mines in the Philippines; as a result Hammell turned the option down.

So far as the writer knows, the mine is at present idle, and awaiting action from some brave individual who cares nothing for the curse of Brown.

M. F. FAIRLIE
July 16, 1940